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to neglect your eyes.
When the expert fitting
of modern glasses
will bring your sight
to normal.

N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
23, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

J. EYES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

September 20, 1920, Temperature 79.

Barometer 29.50

Humidity 84

September 20, 1919, Temperature 75

No. 18,060.

一拜禮

號十二月九年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1920.

日九初月八申庚九歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S effervescent LIVER SALTS

taken in the morning will quickly relieve that slight
derangement and impart a feeling of health,
vigour and exhilaration.

A pleasant, refreshing and cooling drink.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
BRITISH CARS ARRIVING SHORTLY:
Ruston-Hornsby touring car about end
of September.
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of November.

Tels. 458 & 2532.

Garages in Hongkong and Kowloon.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

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LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - 1, 3, & 5, Chin Lung Street.

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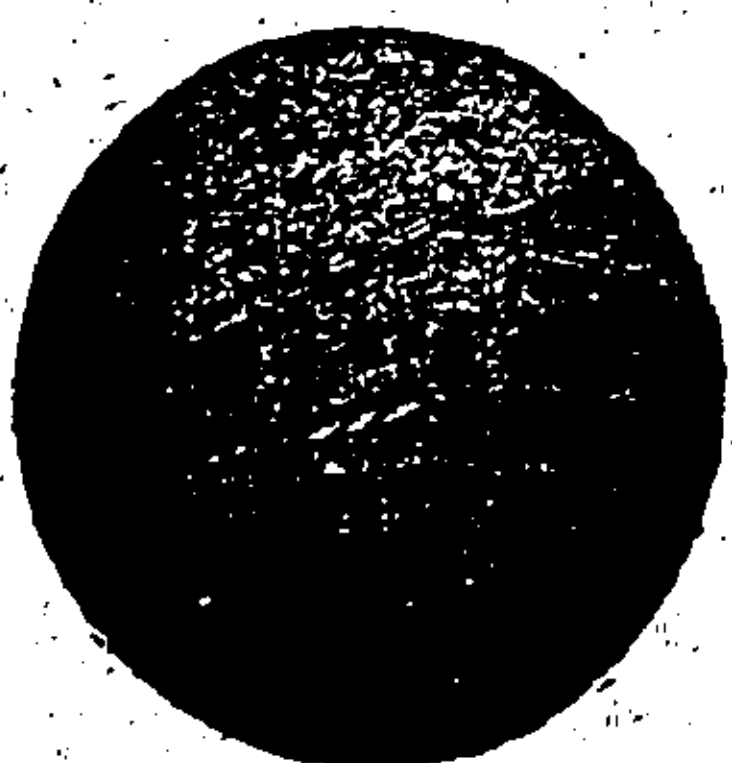
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with
Quality Goods
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Artistic Diffused Focus Pictures—Taken by "Verito" Diffused Focus Lens.
All Kinds of Photography Undertaken. Prices Moderate.
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TRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 4343.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS
Tel. 534. Tel. 538.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Radio's Service to the China Mail.)

TRADE SLUMP

ANXIOUS SEARCH FOR INDUSTRIAL SOLUTION.

MANUFACTURERS IN DESPAIR.

LONDON, September 19.
The trade slump is causing economists and publicists and leading employers anxiously to search for an industrial solution to post-war problems. On the one hand there are thousands of unemployed persons throughout the country with the prospect of their numbers trebling in the winter. At the same time there are a number of industries, the most notable examples of which are the coal and house-building, whose persistent cry and imperative need is for increased output. It is pointed out that the manufacturer, who is handicapped by the ever-present menace of strikes, excess profits tax, labour unrest, trade union rules, and the enormous cost of production, has reached a position of despair, each of the five causes acting and reacting upon each other.

RETURNED SOLDIERS EMBITTERED.

One wartime legacy has been slow-timing owing to the kindly treatment of munition workers who now demand high wages and easy and slack work, while a typical case of trade unionism is seen when Lord Weir announced that he could employ another 2,000 men immediately, but was prevented by the workmen's rules. These not only hamper the employer but are embittering ex-Servicemen who have returned from the battlefield to see the works crowded with men exempted during the war. Ex-Servicemen in many cases have actually been prevented by the trade unions from learning a trade. This is at the root of the trouble and the housing shortage.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

One solution advocated is to make wages depend upon the powers of production and not upon the powers of striking. The Government must organize general reconstruction and stabilisation of wages on the output basis, which will ultimately mean more money for all, giving manufacturers a firm basis on which to develop. The danger of the country becoming overpaid, and consequently under-producing, must be avoided at all costs.

PRINTING TRADE DISPUTE.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT RATIFIED.

LONDON, September 17.
A provisional settlement has been reached in the printing trade dispute at Manchester and Liverpool. If ratified the papers which have not been published for many days will resume publication on September 20.

LONDON, September 18.

The settlement of the printing dispute has been ratified. The news papers resume publication on September 20.

BOLSHEVIK SUBSIDY.

PREMIER'S DAMAGING DISCLOSURES DENIED.

"HERALD" CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, September 18.

Mr. Bevin, of the Dockers' Union, and a director of the *Daily Herald* has written to Mr. Lloyd George protesting that the official statement that the *Herald* would not have taken the public into its confidence regarding the proposed Bolshevik subsidy had it not known that the secret could no longer be kept is a reflection on the four responsible trade union officials who are directors of the *Herald*.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, recapitulates the damaging disclosures already made concerning the negotiations between the *Herald* and the Bolsheviks, concluding: "I am insufficiently acquainted with the details of the management of the *Daily Herald* to be in a position to attribute individual responsibility. Nevertheless, it appears inconceivable that the directors who are really exercising business control over the concern of which they are trustees for the trade unions should not have been acquainted with what was going on. If they are ignorant, such ignorance is vital. The matter is a sinister comment on the control exercised by the trade union representatives on this organ."

Mr. Bevin, replying, charges Mr. Lloyd George with side tracking the issue with his usual ability and not making his charges definite and explicit, and reiterates that the directors declined to accept the offer as soon as it came to their knowledge.

THE STARVING MAYOR.

TREATED AS A POLITICAL PRISONER.

EVERY ATTENTION.

LONDON, September 18.

The Home Office has replied to a correspondent: "There is no foundation for the statements in the American Press with regard to the prison treatment of the Lord Mayor of Cork. He has from the first been allowed the privileges granted political prisoners. He has never been required to wear prison cloth. Since he has, by the refusal of food, reduced himself to a state of weakness he remains in bed in a large room of the hospital. He enjoys the best medical attendance and trained nurses are with him day and night. Everything possible is done for his comfort. Excellent food suitable to his enfeebled condition is kept constantly at his bedside and nurses have done their best to induce him to partake of it."

GOVERNOR COX.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DECLARATION.

RENO, September 17.

Governor Cox has telegraphed Professor Fisher of Yale University asserting that he will make any reasonable concessions to secure American membership of the League of Nations. The Senate has not yet expressed any opinion on the subject. The Senate has not yet expressed any opinion on the subject.

THE DOLLAR

Today's closing rate 4/34
Today's opening rate 4/34

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Bauer's Service to the China Mail.)

STRIKE MENACE.

LONDON, September 17th.

The conference between Sir Robert Horne and the Miners' Executive was resumed this morning, and adjourned till the afternoon of September 20th, after sitting for an hour and a half.

It is understood that at today's Coal Conference, Sir Robert Horne invited the miners' representatives to consider whether it would not be possible to arrange for an increase of wages through the medium of increased output, but Mr. Smillie stated that the miners were not prepared to discuss any Government proposals, unless and until they received their two-shilling increase.

The official report of today's Coal Conference shows that the major part of the discussion revolved round the question of increased output.

Sir Robert Horne said that any increased output of coal would necessarily entail a review of the whole situation. His idea was that for all the tons got above a certain basis line miners should get an advance. That would be a direct incentive.

Mr. Smillie said that the miners had given up their claim that their two points were inadmissible, and now Sir Robert Horne was trying to make them believe that what they were actually quarrelling about was the question of increased output. It was nothing of the kind.

Mr. Smillie asked why should the miners begin to increase the output for the purpose of increasing their wages when the Government was already getting money to pay the increase? Mr. Smillie added that unless the increase was conceded the miners' other proposals need not be considered, and they would have to recommend the Miners' Conference on Tuesday that a strike should take place.

Sir Robert Horne remarked that he did not think it would be difficult to find a basis on which increased wages should be obtained, having relation to a larger output.

Mr. Smillie asserted that the cause of the diminished output was largely due to the fact that miners were engaged in development work in order to place the collieries, when decontrol takes place, in condition for the employment to raise the output by an enormous amount. Mr. Smillie added that the miners would consider Sir Robert Horne's proposal to set up an industrial board to endeavour to increase the output of coal, unless an advance of 2s. were given.

Sir Robert Horne said that he had ascertained that colliery-owners were willing to meet the miners to discuss the question of output, and urged the miners to meet the employers on this question. Sir Robert Horne declared that all their efforts could now be directed towards avoiding a conflict which would be very disastrous, and he begged the miners to meet him again on Monday to which Mr. Smillie agreed.

LONDON, September 17th.

The outstanding feature of today's Coal Conference was the very uncompromising attitude adopted by Mr. Smillie towards Sir Robert Horne's proposals, and at times it looked very much as if the negotiations were to be broken off.

When Sir Robert Horne suggested adjournment for lunch, so that the miners could consider his proposals, Mr. Smillie replied that he did not think that they need trouble to come back again as unless increase in wages were conceded without further investigation, they would have to recommend a strike. When Sir Robert Horne suggested that the miners should meet him on Monday, Mr. Smillie said that if they met on Monday it would only be to give the reply he had given them. Sir Robert Horne replied that he regretted Mr. Smillie's attitude, but he did not like breaking off things and desired to live on good terms with people. He urged the miners to meet him on Monday. After considering matters, Mr. Smillie agreed, and the Conference then adjourned, having achieved no definite result whatever. In fact, a new deadlock in the coal crisis has been reached which will be difficult to overcome unless the miners' leaders radically change their attitude towards their employers.

PRICE REDUCTION MOVEMENT.

Rylands, of Manchester, are following Horrocks' example and reducing by 5 per cent, all prices of cotton goods.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS.

LONDON, September 15th.

A Havas message states:—According to the *Excelsior*, a meeting between M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George is being arranged for within the next fortnight.

FRANCE TO HELP ROMANIA.

LONDON, September 14th.

A Havas message states:—Z. Z. Hubs states that in the course of a meeting with M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George for Foreign Affairs, M. Millerand promised Romania that France would help her.

EXPANDED SOCIALISTS.

NEW YORK, September 17th.

Five Socialists who were expelled from the State Legislature early this year on charges of anarchy were re-elected in the special elections held yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

Tel. 692

BATH GOWNS

— JUST RECEIVED —

A DELIGHTFUL ASSORTMENT IN
VARIOUS NEW COLOURINGS AND
DESIGNS, MADE FROM A VERY
HIGH GRADE BATH TOWELLING.
THE BEST SELECTION TO BE SEEN
IN THE COLONY. CALL AND
INSPECT THEM.

— ALL SIZES —

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO.)
QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

QUEEN'S BLDGS. OF CHINA, LTD. TEL. 518. HONGKONG.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES.

BOWL FITTINGS, SEMI-INDIRECT LIGHTING UNITS,
PENDANTS, BRACKETS, TABLE LAMPS, Etc.
HEATING and COOKING

KETTLES, IRONS, WARMING PLATES,
COFFEE PERCOLATORS, SAUCEPANS, Etc.

MODERN DESIGNS
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY.

YOUR INSPECTION OF OUR SHOWROOM IS INVITED.

WHISKIES.

MacGregor's V.O.S. Johnnie Walker Red Label
Extra Special Finest Liqueur. Johnnie Walker Black Label.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

Under the direction of the
H.M. Customs and Excise

on

TUESDAY, September 21, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

77 cases Red Oxide each 112 lbs.

36 cases Red Oxide each 28 lbs.

40 cases Red Oxide each 28 lbs.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Lammert Bros.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 17, 1920.

on

TUESDAY, September 21, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

24 pieces Pongee Silk

3 " White Net

28 " Tweed

35 pairs Lady's Shoes

Also

14 cases Cotton Yarn

12 " Meat Juice

(more or less damaged by salt water).

A Quantity of

Valuable Household Furniture.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Lammert Bros.,

Auctioneers.

on

TUESDAY, September 21, 1920,

at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The Motor Boat

"DAT LEE,"

(at present lying in Causeway Bay).

Length about 33 feet,

Beam 9 feet.

Engine 25 H.P. not mounted, in

good working order.

The boat is teakwood throughout and

is fitted with cabin & wash room,

awaiting nearly new.

On view now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Lammert Bros.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 15, 1920.

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MILNER'S SAFES

Apply to

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MEE CHEUNG

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

Lee House Street. Tel. 1013.

A large stock of

Kodaks and Kodak

Supplies

Just arrived.

MOHIDEEN & CO.

JEWELLERS.

39-40, Queen's Road, Central.

Are shortly vacating their

present premises and to

facilitate removal are dis-

posing of their large stocks

of precious stones and

jewellery at exceptionally

favourable prices. A splendid

opportunity is offered of

obtaining genuine articles

cheaply.

JUST ARRIVED

LATEST TRIMMING

STRAW HATS

CASSUM AHMED

Milliners & Drapers.

at 24, Wellington Street.

Business at Midland Road, Kowloon.

Agents for

Diamond Dyeing

and

Repolishing Co.

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for Infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TRICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

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Telephone Nos. 1222.

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FLOWER and VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

This is the year to have a
good garden. Plant lots of
seeds and take good care of
the garden, then you
will have every reason to
be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Oppos to Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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Graduate from Nagasaki Massage School.

Mrs. HAN INOUECHI

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"Recess"



This Advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

PROSPECTS REVIEWED.

POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT.

In an issue of rather less than a month ago we noted some statements made by Mr. Fox, the Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai, as to the position and prospects of British trade in China, says the L. & C. Express. What are the possibilities for the development of such trade are now set out in a report which has just been issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, which has been compiled by Mr. Fox, with the assistance of the Commercial Secretaries at Peking and Hongkong. If we state that imported goods in 1919 only came to about 125.6d. per head of the population, it would appear that there should be considerable room for expansion. The figure becomes relatively diminished also when we recall the high rate of most goods which a high rate of exchange rendered possible to be bought. It is obvious that one of the first things to be done to arrive at a better figure per head is to develop Chinese exports, though for the time being the rate of exchange has militated against this being done. But there are other causes, and Mr. Fox indicates some of them when he notes that lack of communications and unsatisfactory treatment of raw materials have retarded China's industries. At the present state of China's development foreign co-operation is essential, and the formation of co-operative societies for their promotion has recently been initiated on new lines. Such co-operation with responsible Chinese business men, he tells us, does not lack practical advantages from the point of view of the foreigner in China. Mr. Fox stands solidly beside the British merchant in China, but he says the manufacturer must help him by furnishing ample supplies of samples and by contributing towards the cost of advertising and other spade work.

Not the least important portion of Mr. Fox's report on the prospects of trade in China is that dealing with transport communications. The national welfare of China is dependent upon the rapid development of means of communication, and especially of the railway system. The policy of the Chinese Government and of the foreign Powers in regard to this question will be the most important factor in deciding the future of the country. Railway development in China has hitherto been complicated by the system of 'Spheres of Influence' under which certain foreign Powers claimed special rights in certain sections of the country, and this policy has not only tended to produce international friction, but

has also proved an insurmountable obstacle to the creation of a unified national system. Within the last few years a strong movement has arisen towards the unification and standardisation of the various lines, and the technical aspects of the question are at present being studied by foreign experts engaged by the Chinese Government.

An increase of H.K. Tls. 237,000,000 over the figures for 1918 in the value of her foreign trade is sufficiently remarkable in itself, and when we take the H.K. tals. at 6s. 4d. we find the sterling value is \$405,000,000, against \$255,000,000 in 1918, when the average rate of the tael was just under 5s. 3d. The 1919 figure is all the more striking when one considers the many factors combining to hamper and restrict China's commercial expansion. We have noted the great increase in the sterling value of silver, which was a serious handicap to the export trade; and, although it may be considered that imports have benefited to an equivalent degree, the advantage has to a large extent been neutralised by the extreme uncertainty as to the future movements of exchange. A point that Mr. Fox also makes is the entirely inadequate mail and cable services with countries in Europe, the impossibility in many cases of filling orders for machinery and other goods, and the inability of manufacturers to quote firm prices or to promise early delivery, all of which militated against trade. The main underlying fact in the report, and one that should encourage the British trader and manufacturer, is that, if they are prepared to make the necessary effort to meet the demand which exists, there are excellent prospects for British trade in a market where British merchants and British goods enjoy an exceptionally high reputation. By far our most serious competitors are the Japanese and the Americans, but it is a competition that can be, and should be, met. That such is being done is evident when Mr. Fox records that many British firms are showing commendable energy in opening up branches in the smaller ports, which, like Changsha, Tientsin, and Chungking, are often located in important Chinese cities, and one British firm, the oldest established of them all, but in many ways the most progressive, is already represented in seventeen ports, and has recently opened a branch in Chengtu. We may well wish and hope for more power to them.

RHEUMATISM

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the longer it is to cure. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a very powerful and reliable remedy, and you will be surprised and delighted at the rapid relief it affords. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

GET-RICH-QUICK.

BOSTON "WIZARD."

PLAN TO BUY DIAMONDS CHEAPLY.

Mr. Charles Ponzi, the Boston financial wizard whose manipulations of the foreign exchange market have been a 9 day's sensation, has now launched his new co-operative world trading scheme.

Mr. Ponzi is an Italian living at Boston who acquired fame by borrowing money at 50 per cent. for 6 weeks and quadrupling it by buying and selling international reply coupons, which have a nominal exchange value in all countries but are really worth more in some countries than in others.

For the past week the Federal authorities have been auditing Mr. Ponzi's accounts, but so far as is known they have failed to discover any irregularities. In the meantime, the long line of clients who hold notes on the Securities Exchange Company, the corporate name of Mr. Ponzi's concern, has dwindled until only 25 persons were in line when the offices opened.

It is estimated that Mr. Ponzi has paid out more than £200,000, and in every case the holders of matured notes received 50 per cent. interest. Mr. Ponzi now claims to have fewer than £100,000 worth of notes outstanding, and declares that he has got at least £1,400,000, made during the past six months, with which to meet his obligations.

Mr. Ponzi's new ventures include the import of diamonds on a large scale and the export of cheap motor cars.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HOTEL MANSIONS

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking out "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS, BEEF STICKS, YERBENA, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs, REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.

Your ordered Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

TRADE MARK.

FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
HOTELS & SHIPS.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEPS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

Tel. No. 801. HEAD OFFICE: 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CHEONGLEES" A.B.C. CODE-514. HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE IMPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout, Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 573. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(SEE ONLY AMERICAN BOOKS IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,
exceptionally clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
Application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON" Mrs. F. E. OAKESON.

PALACE HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry)

Recently renovated and refurbished. Electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE" J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

BOSTON CANDY STORE

12 Queen's Rd. G.
Opposite THE ROYAL THEATRE.

Candies Ices Soda

CALL BETWEEN 4-6 PM.

TELEPHONE ORDERS FILLED

TANG YUK, Draper.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. BROUSSARD

10, MORRISON HILL ROAD

WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen.
Splits 80 Cts. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 438.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED.
"ST. MARGARET" JERSEYS,
JERSEY SUITS, AND
KILTIES
FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS,
IN
"ALL SIZES."
INSPECTION INVITED.

BIRTHS.

LANE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Westmacott Lane, at Queen's Gardens, on Saturday, a son.
FRANKLIN.—On July 27, 1920, at Fowey, Cornwall, to Mary, wife of G. G. Franklin, a daughter, still born.
LOBENSTINE.—On September 13, 1920, at Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, a daughter.
GARWOOD.—On September 6, 1920, at Norwich, England, the wife of Walter H. Garwood of a daughter.
ZANBEL.—On September 13, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Zanbel, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMPSON.—PINCELLA.—On September 11, 1920, at Shanghai, Cyril Willard, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hampson, of Wolverhampton, England, to Egle Ermia, eldest daughter of Signor and Signora A. Pincella, of Mantova, Italy.
WRIGHT.—MOTHERWELL.—On September 13, 1920, at Shanghai, William Wright, elder son of Thomas Wright, of Dumfries, Scotland, to Margaret Bell Motherwell, daughter of Andrew Motherwell, of Bellhouse, Glasgow, Scotland.
COX.—MORAN.—On September 4, 1920, at Nagasaki, Japan, Henry Harold Cox, of Shanghai, to Marie Marcelle Moran, of Sydney, Australia.

DEATH.

WISNER.—On September 8, 1920, at New York City, John H. Wisner, aged seventy-six years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, FIDELITY SERVICE."
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1920.

WINSTON

Those who read a variety of Home papers know what Winston Churchill, the Secretary for War, is after; but it may be news to those who got their news filtered that he wants a sort of alliance with Germany, to re-arm the Germans and me them against Russia. He now talks, in print, of German sobriety, firmness, self-restraint, courage, and of German peace-ful, law-abiding strength and

China, Diopyros lobus, which the Chinese call the "black date," according to a publication by the Customs. This tree is often used as the stock on which the cultivated fruit is grafted. In the silk districts, the cocoon cultivators make it their sole food for a while, so as not to offend the highly-sensitive silkworms, with the smell of cooking. Fresh or dried, it has considerable food value, and keeps well in cold storage. But those who don't like persimmons don't like 'em, which makes hotel proprietors keener on offering this fruit.

ARMISTICE ETIQUETTE.

We gathered from the faithful Reuter that part of the British Press at Home was shocked at the "duplicité" and "perfidy" of the Russians in continuing to chase the retreating Poles while negotiations for an armistice were afoot. It makes one despair of the Press, which appears to be conducted chiefly by idiots and scoundrels. If they didn't understand that the Russians were by military etiquette entitled to do as they did, they were idiots. If they did know, and yet conspired to arouse passions by these charges, they were scoundrels. In 1918, as every newspaper reader ought to remember, we advanced, and the Allies advanced, as fast and as far as we could during the days while the armistice was being negotiated. We took Mous about the time that it was being signed. Was that duplicité or perfidy? On November 11, you will remember reading, our officers fought with their eyes on their wrist watches, waiting for the hour of eleven, and determined to do as much damage at one minute eleven as at any previous moment of the war. They were doing their duty as it is understood. What would foreigners, who know and remember this, think of the British newspapers, which clamoured about Russian perfidy because they did what we did ourselves, and what all armies do in like case? No wonder as a race we get a reputation for hypocrisy.

BOWLS.

To-day at Shanghai four of our best available lawn bowlers are trying to maintain Hongkong's reputation, either against Hankow or Shanghai—probably Hankow to-day and the Shanghai team to-morrow. On their way up they spent a night on Kulsang, and showed the Amoy men how we play billiards here. That was an "extra turn," and we hope, for the sake of their main errand, that they did not exhibit Hongkong prowess in other directions in which they are likely to excel. The game of bowls needs a clear eye, an even pulse, and a steady hand, for it is not nearly so easy and "old manish" as the bystander supposes. Billiards needs a mental grasp of angles, and lawn bowls requires that its exponent shall be able to measure with his mind's eye a true parabola. As in billiards, he must be able to estimate the "fastness" or otherwise of the plane on which he performs, and manifest "touch" and get a good length. The constant stooping and rising is good exercise for all the trunk muscles. A good style in delivery is as important as stance in golf. The right arm should swing back as the knees bend, the left leg going forward at the same time, and the movements of arm and leg should be as carefully co-ordinated as in swimming. The bowl, resting on the three middle fingers and against the palm, without interference by the thumb, should not be thrown. It should roll off the hand at the exact end of its swing, and be rolling almost at the instant it touches the turf. All this is really necessary; but once the bowl has started, the subsequent attitudes of the bowler are optional, and decided by personal taste. Many run crabwise to right or left, watching the progress of the bowl. Others run after it in the crouching manner of the chimpanzees, while others stand on one leg like storks, using the other leg to guide the bowl (which takes no notice) to right or left as their desire dictates. The man who delivers a bowl and then turns his back on it, before it has completed its journey, to pick up his pint of beer, is an unworthy person, not to be selected for any important match.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Amerigo."—The China Mail appeared first on February 20, 1846. The first editor was named Andrew Shortrede. In 1876 it incorporated an evening sheet called the Evening Mail, started in 1864, and has been a daily ever since. The very first English paper in China was the Canton Register, founded by James Matheson. It lasted, intermittently, from 1827 to 1859.

LOCAL WEDDING.

ARMY CHURCH.

The wedding was solemnized in St. John's Cathedral on Friday afternoon by the Rev. V. H. Copley, Minister of the Eastern Extension, Australia, and China Telegraph Co., Hongkong, to Miss C. F. Channery, of Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. E. Farrar performed the duties of best man. The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. L. Crockett, was attended by Miss Alys Crockett as bridesmaid. Appropriate music was rendered at the organ by Mr. Demetrius.

The bride wore a becoming white Jersey silk coat and skirt, with black tulle picture hat trimmed with coloured flowers. She carried a beautiful bouquet of pink and white flowers. The bridesmaid wore a white, embroidered organza gown, with a large pink sash and a faintly Dutch bonnet. She also carried a bouquet of pink Homolala creper.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at "Charter House," the residence of Mr. G. L. Crockett, where the customary toasts were honoured.

The presents received were numerous and valuable. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold wrist watch. The bridesmaid's present from the bride and bridegroom was a silver purse and from the best man a platinum and pearl brooch.

The bride's going away costume was a charming fawn and coral veil, with fawn velvet ribbons, and she wore a smart hat of burnt straw with pink flowers.

The honeymoon will be spent at Cheung Chow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One case of enteric fever, Chinese, was reported in Hongkong on Friday.

The water in the Grand Canal is reported to be higher than for five years, due to recent heavy rains.

Many merchants in Samshui intend to discontinue business because of the hordes of bandits that terrify the district.

The district of Taichow in Chekiang has again been subjected to a terrible and calamitous visitation during the recent typhoon.

Notes of the Bank of China have been declining owing to the political trouble and were worth only 77 per cent of their face value at Canton on Friday.

On account of the political situation, the price of rice in Swatow and Chaochow has risen, so that only eight catties of rice can now be obtained for a dollar.

The death is announced of Major N. Graff Lonnevig, the popular and capable Norwegian staff officer of the Chinese Legation Guard, after a brief illness from typhus.

Anglo-Chinese composers in Hongkong have organized a guild under the name King Yuen Shai, says the Canton Times. Lee Chun Wei and seven others were recently elected to look after the affairs of the guild.

Albert Francis Ollerdesen pleaded guilty in Shanghai to involuntary manslaughter of a Chinese killed by his motor. The prosecuting counsel suggested a fine of \$500, which the Judge said he would consider.

The "Empress of Asia," which arrived yesterday brought a party of 56 delegates to the Sunday School Convention, to be held in Tokyo next month. Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are in charge of the travelling arrangements.

Shanghai papers record the death, in New City, of Mr. John H. Wisner, founder of the firm of Messrs. Wisner & Co. in China. Deceased came to the Far East originally in 1869, joining the firm of Messrs. Oliphant & Co.

From October 1 the Hongkong Hotel Company is opening a motor garage. A modern fire proof garage is being constructed at Repulse Bay capable of accommodating 100 cars, and a garage is to be established in town adjoining the Hongkong Hotel.

A fine of \$100 was imposed by Mr. G. N. Orme on Saturday on a Chinese for being a collector of marine stores from ships without a licence. Defendant was arrested at Taimeitai in possession of 120 fathoms of eight-inch Manila rope which he said had been sold to him by the Chief Officer of the s.s. "Tillamook" for \$95. Mr. A. E. Hall, defending, applied for the return of the rope, the sale of which he said was certified in a bill signed by the Chief Officer. Mr. Orme granted the application.

Four New Venches are under construction for the "WALLA WALLA" Fleet.

SPECIAL CABLES.

AT HANKOW.

RETURNED FROM BANishment.

Before the Police Judge, Mr. Justice Wood, this morning, Chan Kau, was charged with disobedience of a banishment order. He pleaded guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. Jack, said that the prisoner was arrested on August 22 in Wellington Street and taken to the police station where his finger prints were found to be those of Chan Kau who had been banished for life. At the Police Station he said he wished to come to Hongkong to be a hawk.

In passing sentence of three years' hard labour, his Lordship observed that the prisoner was banished in 1911 for five years for theft. He returned to the Colony and was again banished for ten years. In March this year he came back and was banished for life.

FORGED LETTERS.

Chan Fat Him pleaded guilty to uttering two forged letters of recommendation, one purporting to have been signed by J. B. Breton and by F. G. White.

The Crown Solicitor said that on July 23 the prisoner applied to the Colonial Secretary for a post as a probationer. He said he had been employed by the European Y.M.C.A. for a year and by Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. for three years. He was asked to bring certificates and produced two letters signed B. J. Breton and F. J. White, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Enquiries elicited the fact that there was no such person as B. J. Breton and that Mr. White was not the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at the time the letter was written. At the Police Station prisoner said he did it.

BOY SCOUTS.

RECRUITING RALLY.

THE KOWLOON ST. ANDREW'S PATROL.

In connection with the boy scout recruiting rally to be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall this evening, we have been furnished with the following particulars which may be of interest.

The St. Andrew's Patrol will be a local unit of the Boy Scouts Association, that world-wide organisation inaugurated by Lt. Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell. The objects of this organisation are, primarily, to train the younger generation to be true Britons, gentlemanly loyal and self-reliant, to instil in them that love of God, King and Country which has always been Britain's chief pride, and, to a certain extent, prepare them for the time when they will have to go out and make their own way in the world.

In particular, the St. Andrew's Patrol, which will be under the able leadership of Capt. Fagg, assisted by Capt. Burdillon, aims to keep the boys amused and at the same time instruct them, by holding classes at Headquarters three or four times a week. The subjects dealt with will cover every interest and hobby a boy could have, and proficiency badges will be issued to all who pass tests in each subject. Thus a boy may get a "grounding" in any trade or profession.

It is proposed to hold "treks" every Saturday afternoon when powers of observation will be trained and nature subjects dealt with. Beyond this, as often as possible, week-end camps will be held.

The Patrol will be self-supporting in that every member will purchase his own uniform and pay a small weekly subscription toward camping expenses. The cost of uniform should not be a serious handicap in view of the remarkably low cost at which uniforms are supplied, and in a Colony like this where probably 90 per cent of the boys already possess khaki clothing, the initial outlay is practically nil. However, to obviate all difficulties a scheme is being arranged whereby boys may purchase their uniform on the "instalment" plan if desired.

The St. Andrew's Patrol is lucky in having the Church Hall as its Headquarters, since the Hall, which will be open to members at any hour of the day, will make a most excellent meeting-place for the boys in their leisure hours, being well supplied with books and games, and boasting a very creditable set of gymnastic appliances.

All Kowloon boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years are welcome, and it is to be hoped that parents will give this laudable movement their hearty support by removing any obstacles to the boys' desire to join. The Patrol will be run under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church, which supply vouchers for the bona fides of the project.

One word, in conclusion, to the boys themselves: "This is your chance. Lads to show your British spirit. Roll up this evening 6 till 7 o'clock and show the Colony the stuff that Kowloon's made of."

CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

A NATIONAL PARK?

PLAN TO MAKE IT A TOURIST RESORT.

Professor W. A. Bryan, vice-president of the Hawaiian Historical Society, who is in the South Seas seeking proof of his theory of an immense submerged continent in the Pacific, has spent two nights in Robinson Crusoe's cave in the island of Juan Fernandez, off Chile.

The Chilean Government, he says, is considering the creation of a national park and tourist resort in the island. Modern hotels and other attractions are included in the plan. "The original of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe" was Alexander Selkirk, a Scotsman, who was the solitary resident of the island of Juan Fernandez from 1704-9.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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MAN WITH £100 NOTE.

STRANGE PREDICAMENT.

UNLIMITED CREDIT WHEREVER HE WENT.

A motorist in the south of England found himself the other afternoon in the strange predicament of having no money but a hundred pound note. He urgently needed some small change, but the banks were closed and no one could give it to him. But the production of the note was quite sufficient to procure him credit wherever he went.

He purchased petrol, cigarettes, and chocolates without parting with a penny. He dined at a big seaside hotel, where he thought he would have no difficulty in cashing the note. But it could not be done. A scolding manager, after careful examination of the note, assured him that payment was of no consequence. "Here is the bill," he said. "Perhaps you will kindly send on the money when you get home."

THEATRE ROYAL.

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT.

Not a vacant seat was to be seen in the Theatre Royal on Saturday night when the Bandman Comedy Co., whose fame has gone abroad before them, opened their Pongkong season with "Nothing but the Truth," a clever comedy from the pen of James H. Montgomery which had a long run in London.

Not only was the opening night successful in point of the numbers present, but also in the spontaneous manner in which the efforts of the players, assisted by a piece of the plot of the comedy, was eminently suited to the purpose, aroused the keen enjoyment of the audience, who gave testimony to their appreciation by frequent bursts of applause and laughter.

Many novel and comical, and sometimes "tragic" situations followed the resolution of a young stockbroker to tell the absolute truth, however unpleasant and inconvenient to himself and others, for twenty-four hours in order that he may win a bet of £10,000 and so double the sum raised for charity entrusted to him for investment by his fiancée, a charming young church worker, whose father, the unscrupulous but at the same time lovable old partner of the hero of the piece, has promised to double the church fund provided that at least £20,000 is raised. How the bet is won, in spite of the cunning of the three men who have wagered against the young George Washington is the story of the succession of delightful contrivances which kept the audience in high good humour from the time that the piece first got into its stride until the fall of the curtain.

Considerable credit is due to the players for the excellent manner in which they sustained their different roles. Mr. Leonard Stephens, as the determined exponent of truth, and Mr. Carl Lawson, as his roguish business partner, bore themselves with equal credit in the two most important parts of the comedy, while Mr. Forbes Russell as a junior partner in the firm, Mr. Clive Woods, as the implacable enemy of the young truth-teller, Mr. David Keir, as the pushing partner whose "innocence" of business does not prevent him from recovering his money from a bad investment, all deserve commendation. Miss Muriel Johnston played to perfection the prim and formal wife of the prodigal stockbroker. Miss Violet Blyth Pratt, Miss Niqua Lewis, Miss Enid Burton and Miss Beryl Barclough each made the most of the parts allotted to them.

To-night the Company will present "The Naughty Wife."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A.P.C. DID ITS BIT, AS USUAL.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Sir,—In to-day's issue of the Hongkong Daily Press there is a paragraph headed "The Flight to Haiphong." "Another Disappointment." The paragraph states that the French Consulate here received yesterday a wireless from Hoihow, saying that the seaplane piloted by Captain Ricou, which was conveying M. Painlevé to Haiphong, was compelled to descend at Hoihow owing to shortage of gasoline. The paragraph goes on to state that it is impossible to obtain gasoline at Hoihow, and that it is, therefore, understood that M. Painlevé will have to continue his journey by steamer.

We understand from the French Consulate that their wireless message from Hoihow merely contained the information that the seaplane was compelled to descend at Hoihow, owing to shortage of gasoline, and with regard to the remainder of the paragraph, we would say that we laid down a supply of Aviation Spirit at Hoihow specially for Mr. Ricou's flight to Haiphong, and have already received a letter from our representative there dated 16th inst. advising the arrival of the shipman.—We are, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

For The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.S.) Ltd.,
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1920.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.

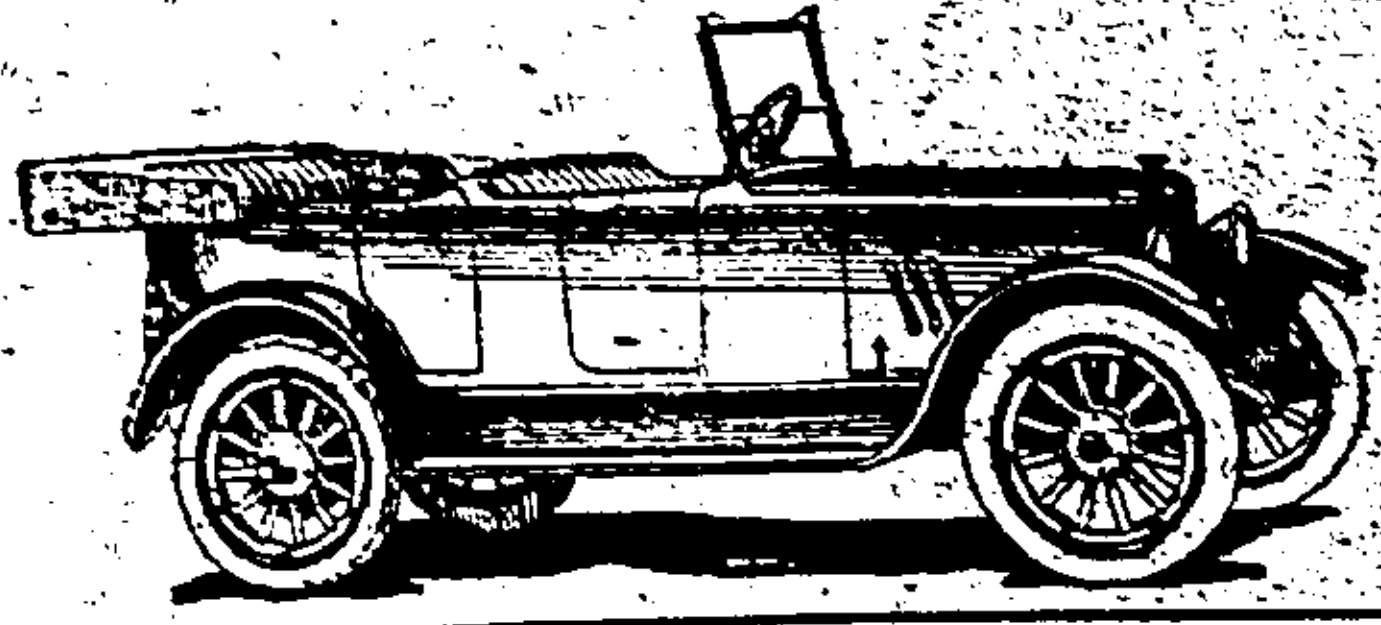
COOLIE SENT TO HOSPITAL.

A coolie was injured and sent to the hospital this morning as a result of a motor accident in Wanchickong Road. It is understood that the driver, one of the "makee" class, was avoiding some children and stepped his car into a truck loaded with earth. The coolie with the truck was injured and taken to hospital in the car.

Another version is that at a point where the road is narrow owing to an open drain being raised off, the car overtook the truck, noted, and tried to pass.

Incidentally, the residents of this locality are tired of having their thoroughfare used as a motor school, and as a practice course for noisy fire engines. They hope for relief. A fire engine burst a tree and a ladder, and another motor knocked down a child, near by.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.
CO.
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.
HONGKONG.



TELEPHONE: 2507
GENERAL OFFICE: 2507
SALES BRANCH: 2507
SHOW ROOM: 2507
HONGKONG: 2507
WEST PORT BRANCH: 1244
WORK SHOP: 2507

A NOVEL POINT.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

AMUSEMENT IN COURT.

Wai Doo, Said Golan, and Sarwar Khan, were indicted before the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions this morning for wounding and assaulting Gulab Khan, on "Chung On," when in Chinese waters on July 25th.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General, prosecuted, and prisoners were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Jenkin: Before the prisoners plead I wish to point out that no copy of the indictment has been served either on the prisoners or their solicitors. What effect that will have on the trial I do not know, but I would like to point it out.

The Attorney-General: I am informed that the copy was served. It could not be served on the prisoners because they were out on bail. It was served on their solicitors.

Mr. Jenkin: My instructions are that a copy was not served.

The Chief Justice said that the server was in court and he could be asked.

Mr. Jenkin said he did not wish to press the point and the matter dropped.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case, said it was a rather interesting one from a legal point of view, and the first of its kind that had occurred in the Colony. In the ordinary way the jurisdiction extended only to cases of crime committed within the Colony or within the waters of the Colony or on British ships at sea. The prisoners were charged with an offence committed on a Chinese ship at sea near Lin Ting Island and the jurisdiction to deal with that offence depended on the China Order in Council 1904 article 81, where it provided that a British subject in Hongkong charged with having committed any crime or offence within any British or Chinese ship at a distance of not more than 100 miles under the jurisdiction of the Court of China the Supreme Court of Hongkong could and might exercise authority of jurisdiction in respect of the crime as fully as if the same had been committed in Hongkong. This order was made under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890.

The actual facts of the case were very simple. The prisoners were steamer guards and were employed under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance to protect ships whether British or not, sailing along the West River. They were employed in the "Chung On" and the man they attacked was the head guard. This assault was alleged to have taken place near the island of Lin Ting when the vessel was coming to Hongkong. The three men attacked the head guard and they were arrested. The injured man was taken to hospital where he was subsequently discharged. He later died but it was not as a result of the injuries.

Dr. W. B. Moore, of the Government Civil Hospital, spoke of deceased being brought there. The wounds were not serious and were caused by a blunt instrument. The man subsequently died of typhoid fever.

Capt. J. P. Somerville, ex-master of the "Chung On," spoke of prisoners being employed on the boat at the time. He knew their faces very well but not their names. On the day of the incident he was called aft by his boy. He went up, running up the deck "pretty lively," where he saw the sergeant and the three men covered with blood. One had an iron bar and was beating the sergeant unmercifully and terribly. Witness became angry because three men were attacking one man and he thought he might tell the Court that those three men would have murdered the sergeant if he had not interfered. It was not their fault that the sergeant had not died. He got two away and wrestled the bar from the third. He himself was covered with blood. He threatened the men with imprisonment.

The Attorney-General wished to know who had the iron bar.

"I know the man," replied the Captain, "but I do not like to put anybody in prison. I cannot say who had it."

His Lordship: Whether anybody goes to prison or not is a matter for the jury to decide.

Witness: I am not sure. When I came to Hongkong I reported the matter to the police. It was all due to smuggling. There was some talk about smuggling in the previous day.

Mr. Jenkin (cross examining): Do you recollect the evidence at the Magistrate's?

Witness: I can but it was all written down by the Magistrate. I did not say one third of what I could have said.

You carried a revolver?—No, the revolver and guns are in a locker. On this particular day you thought it necessary in order to maintain order that you should take one of the revolvers out of the locker?—Not on your life. On my oath nothing doing. That's a lie.

There's nothing wrong in suggesting that?—No, I don't blame the men for saying that to save their lives. While the fighting was going on the ship's crew lay yards away.

Mr. Jenkin: You told these men to fight fair and square like Englishmen?—Yes, I wanted them to drop the iron bar. I told one man to go ahead because I knew what would happen. The sergeant would have knocked the lime juice out of him, the stuffing; the life out of him.

So that they could not have been badly injured otherwise it would have been inhuman of you to ask them to fight?—If you went over the top and broke both your legs and a bomb was dropped you would run off like a deer. (Laughter.)

I put it to you that you encouraged the two men to fight and that therefore there was nothing wrong with either of them, otherwise the fight would not have proceeded?—The sergeant was mortally wounded, results tell you that.

You know what that means?—Yes, you don't want me to tell too much, do you?

What do you mean by it?—Do you want me to tell the meaning?

Mr. Jenkin: Yes.

Witness: Draw the line. If an Englishman had those wounds he would be in hospital for two months. Draw the line about asking meanings.

The sergeant then was very mortally wounded?—That's too true. The other men cleared out. They were covered with blood.

And you told them to fight like Englishmen?—I was so sure that I would have fought myself.

You were so sure that you let this sergeant who was mortally wounded get another hammering?—It would have been the other way. He would have knocked the stuffing out of that man. That is why I told him to fight.

How long did they fight?—Half a minute.

You said three minutes just now. I do not know, they were tired. That poor fellow who's gone under was a marvel to me. I dressed his wounds and he fought marvellously.

He did not hammer the other man, did he?—Any way Mr. Jenkin, any way you want. If he did hammer or did not, I am with you. They did not fight until they collapsed, although the two men were pretty well blown out.

What you tell us is very interesting, but what I want to know is that when you arrived on the scene there was nothing much more than a row between the watchmen over a squabble over opening a window in the port hole and that the fighting really commenced under your direction?—Not on your life. You are all out, Mr. Jenkin.

That seems to me a very much more reasonable thing than that you should come upon them, one mortally wounded, and tell them to get on with the fight. As I was the only observer, my order goes. Of course it does.

The proper conduct for you to have taken as Captain of the ship was to have stopped it?—I tried to. I was angry the same as you would have been had you been on board.

I would have stopped the fight, not asked them to carry on?—Ah, that's the question. A Britisher is a Britisher all over the world.

And you say that's the way a Britisher stops a fight?—Yes, same as I stopped it.

Did you hear what the doctor said just now?—Yes.

You know he says the wound was slight?—I heard him but I don't want to make any remarks about him.

The was a slight wound on the left shoulder?—Ah, Ah.

There were three slight wounds on the scalp?—Go on; if you say so, that's all right.

And none of the wounds was serious?—I didn't hear that.

How does that fit in with your story of being mortally wounded?—I cannot reconcile the two stories. You bet your life I cannot.

You agree with Doctor Moore as to the seriousness of the wound?—Certainly not. There was more than a jugful of blood.

Did these men fight before?—I suppose so; it is the Asiatic spirit I suppose.

suppose. I was afraid the wounds might kill that man.

That is why you asked the men to fight on?—Not on my life, nothing doing. There was some little fighting. The little fighting they did would not have driven the mosquitoes off their bodies. (Laughter.)

Why did you let the fight continue?—I wanted the sergeant to beat the lime juice out of the fellows. To knock the stuffing out of one of them.

Why out of one of them?—Because they had the bar in their hands.

How did you get the other men away? Did you talk to them?—No I threatened them with imprisonment.

That is talking, is it not?—I suppose it is. I did talk in a pretty loud voice.

What weapons did they have?—They each had a bamboo pole and one an iron bar. That is why I asked them to go on.

I suppose the sergeant got a pretty good leathering?—No fun about wounds, please. With all due respect to Dr. Moore I could say a lot on the question of wounds. Yes I could. Mortally wounded, the man went to hospital. If you or I had the wounds we would be in hospital for six months. I have been handling men for forty years and I know what wounds are.

Witness next described the wounds on the body, giving a different conception of their gravity from that which Dr. Moore had given. He said: You bet the wounds entered into the flesh. There were one or two knife wounds as well.

Where were the knife wounds?—I will not say. I can say a lot about it.

You must say. There was a knife wound on the body. I was the man who dressed him and I know. Dr. Moore dressed him after.

Really?—Yes, really and truly.

Was that one of the wounds from which a cupful of blood was coming? There was more than a cupful of blood. He was covered with it.

You know he had no wound on the shoulder at all?—Yes, I was the man who dressed him. You must pardon me interrupting you.

I think you are putting the case too high against these men?—Nothing of the sort.

You were a little distressed by the fight?—Was I? I can answer it but I do not think it is necessary.

You are not allowed to take those views—I will answer them. I reported the matter to the station. I am not distressed at his death. Whatever I may think I will keep to myself.

Witness was further questioned by Mr. Jenkin as to the origin of the fight and gave his opinion that it was the result of smuggling among themselves. "They might have been doing it yet if they had had sense; making more dollars instead of being here if they had had a little savvy."

Further questioned as to the use of the knife, witness said one of the wounds was a clean cut and when a wound was a clean cut what could he say.

Mr. Jenkin: You have had experience of men and wounds and you made a statement that there was a knife wound on his chest—I do not know if it was caused by a knife.

Do you say it was not there?—If I give way to every thing you say that would be no good my being here.

There was a wound there?—Yes that was caused by an iron bar.

When you told us with emphasis that this most serious wound was done by a knife you were wrong?—Did I say a knife?

Yes—Well you have mixed me up. Mr. Jenkin asked if Dr. Moore would have seen this wound and witness replied that Dr. Moore could say what he liked.

Mr. Jenkin: I am going to ask the court to believe that you were mistaken about this wound. There was such a wound.

You do not think you are mistaken?—There is no mistake, Mr. Jenkin. Great Scott I am not caring whether there was a wound or not. I do not care two cents.

The case is proceeding.

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English dolls, with perfect complexions and curling lashes, are to be taken on tour through the British Dominions. They will be accompanied by one of the foremost women in the toy trade, and their secretary will be Mr. G. Neill, of the Department of Overseas Trade.

Mr. Neill explained to a Press representative that the dolls are only a section of the numerous exhibits which are to be taken through the Dominions early next year.

"We shall be able to deal with exhibits from 500 firms quite easily," he said, "and the cost to the exhibitor is very little, for he can show his goods in the most important towns in three continents for £200."

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ILLEGAL DRUGS.

TRAFFIC STILL BOOMING.

DEMAND APPARENTLY INCREASING.

In spite of the publicity which was given to the question by the printed and sensational case not very long ago, and in spite of the public indignation which that case aroused, evidence comes to light every now and then that the illicit sale of drugs still goes on. The police have few more important duties to perform than that of protecting the public from this traffic. It is an ancient evil, and there is always a large number of people who have been addicted to the use of drugs, and who are at the same time, those engaged in the traffic. It is a very large and profitable business, and the demand for drugs must be met. The most of the drugs which are used in the years of the war, through the war and to the widespread misery and the unsettled conditions that have followed in its tracks. The temptation of drugs must be its strongest when there are on every hand things which even the least pessimistic among us would be glad to forget. In such a post-war world as we inhabit to-day it is easy to understand, though hard to condone, the fact that many of those who have no hope for the future nor courage for the present are ready to throw that future away in order to obtain by any means they can an alleviation of the troubles of the present. The case already referred to, showed what strides this vice had taken amongst us and to what depths of degradation it dragged its victims, and demonstrated clearly that it must be stamped out as ruthlessly as though it were a contagious disease. Indeed, in one sense it is a disease; for one effect of drugs upon a man's character seems to be to produce in him a desire to make others tread the same downward path as he himself has followed; he seeks to proselytise, and so the plague-spot on society grows. For all these reasons, and for many more of equal weight which are implicated within them, cases of trafficking unlawfully in drugs deserve to be treated with the utmost severity.

By no effort of the will can a victim of the drug habit break himself of this desire for them. Consequently, it becomes the duty of constituted authority to see that he has no opportunity of procuring what he wants. It is reassuring to notice from the punishments awarded to those who have recently been charged with this particular offence, that our magistrates are fully alive to the danger of leniency in so important a matter. (Daily Telegraph.)

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The Craigengower Club's "cinema soiree" on Saturday night was quite a success. Those responsible are to be congratulated on giving pleasure to a large crowd. The new moon looked down on lawns illuminated with coloured paper lanterns, dotted with tables and chairs, at which happy family groups took like refreshments and watched the cinema development of Tom Gallon's moral story of "Tatterley," while a plinky-plunk orchestra made the air throbb with melody. Everybody seemed pleased.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HONGKONG.

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FROM this date PASSPORTS and DOCUMENTS in the nature of passports of Chinese passing in transit under bond through the United States to foreign ports, under special regulations provided in the United States are not required to have a visa by this office.

This does not exempt others of what nationality or race NOT PASSING IN BOND from the necessity of having their documents vised by this office before departure for the United States.

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L. S. GREENHILL.

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1930.

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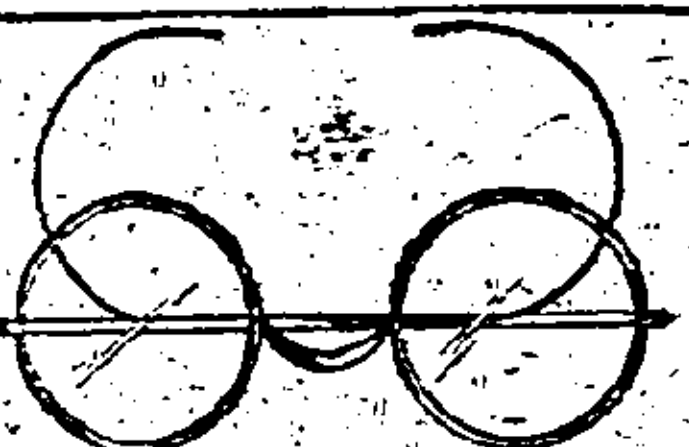


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“TELLERMAN” LINE
Herman & Bucknall Steamship Co., L

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS
WANTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERRAIG

SALESMAN
“MATOPO” On
“CITY OF NAPLES” On

to change without notice

THE BANK LINE
Herman & Co., Consignees

NEW YORK DIRECT
JOINT SERVICE OF THE
“BLUE FUNNEL” LINE
AFRICAN & ORIENTAL
AFRICAN & MANCHURIAN
(HUTCHINSON & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Beddings, Lee Hoan Street Tel. Freight Dept. &

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

LONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT

SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW
(Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.)

AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN
..... Capt. W. C. Passmore, — FRIDAY, 12th
..... Capt. J. S. Thomson, — TUESDAY, 18th

SWATOW.
and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Big
FERRY) and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK
of Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
General Church" 10th Nov
to change without notice

AMERICAN AFRICAN
AMERICAN AFRICAN

carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG
SAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
N direct to with transhipment at CALCUTTA and
Particulars apply to —

THE BANK LINE
MANAGERS, AGENTS

BUCKNALL & CO. LIN
Bucknall & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS
WANTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSECRETARY

SCANDINAVIA
"MAIPOPO" On
"CITY OF NAPLES" On

to change without notice

THE BANK LINE
General Agents

NEW YORK DIRECT
JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
AMERICAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.,
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
(BUCKNALL & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)
OF SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
"OF DUNKIRK" On
"OF AFRICA" On
"OF AFRICA" On
"OF AFRICA" On

to change without notice

For tickets and particulars apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
2 & 4 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
CONTRACT WITH GERMAN LINE.

LONDON, September 16th.—The Times' New York correspondent says the American Steamship Owners' Association has passed a resolution emphasizing the hostility of American shipping to the restoration of the German world trade. The resolution is in aid of the American Shipping Board by which American tonnage is placed at the disposal of the Germans, and appears to be the result of a meeting of the American citizens.

SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, September 16th.—The General Election, so far, has resulted as follows:—The Liberals have lost six seats, and the Social Democrats four, while the Conservative have gained five, the Farmers Union three, and the National Agrarian Union one. The Left Party's losses are attributed to the inclusion of the Socialists in the programme of the Socialists.

AVIATION COMPANY'S CLAIM.

NEW YORK, September 16th.—The Wright Aeronautical Corporation has applied to the Federal District Court for an injunction against the disposal of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation's patent rights in the Wright airplane, claiming that the patent rights were assigned to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation by the Wright brothers.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE.

MELBOURNE, September 17th.—In the Commonwealth Senate, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, stated that the Government's defence policy was to build up a fleet of ships, and that the Government was not prepared to build up a fleet of ships, and that the Government was not prepared to build up a fleet of ships.

MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, September 17th.—The War Office has issued the following communiqué regarding Mesopotamia:—The British forces in Mesopotamia are making good progress, and are expected to reach the Tigris river in the near future.

ELECTRICIANS' DISPUTE.

LONDON, September 17th.—In connection with the settlement of the electricians' dispute, it has been agreed that the electricians will not be compelled to join the Electrical Trades Union.

AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

NORSE (ALASKA), September 17th.—A fishing boat has brought news of Amundsen's expedition to the coast of Cape Barrow, Alaska. The expedition is expected to return to Norway in the near future.

M. DESCHANEL.

PARIS, September 17th.—M. Millerand has been elected to the presidency of the Republic, and M. Deschanel has been elected to the office of President of the Senate.

PARIS, September 17th.—The Cabinet has decided to summon Parliament for September 22nd to communicate M. Deschanel's resignation.

PARIS, September 17th.—A Havas message states:—The newspapers devote considerable attention to the situation arising from the French President's resignation.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
AIX-LES-BAINS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 16th.—A Havas message states:—The second meeting of the Aix-les-Bains conference took place this morning. The Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, and the French Premier, Signor Briand, were present.

PARIS, September 16th.—The French and Italian Premiers, having exchanged views in a spirit of perfect confidence and amity, are happy to report that the peace conference is progressing well.

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ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

Capital \$4,000,000 Surplus \$1,000,000
Head Office: NEW YORK U.S.A.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, CANTON, CEANGSHA.

All descriptions of banking business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France. American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, sold by us payable throughout the world. N. E. MULLEN, Acting Manager.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Agonies That Can Be Banished. Real agony that pierces your lip and that shoots down your leg—agony that keeps you from sleep—that is Sciatica. It is a disease of the blood. It is a disease of the blood. It is a disease of the blood.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD. HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road. General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application. The Bank also conducts a Savings Department. K. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

NOTICE. PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED. TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS. 7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes. 11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 12.00 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 1.00 a.m. to 2.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 2.00 a.m. to 3.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 3.00 a.m. to 4.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 4.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 5.00 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. every 15 minutes. 6.00 a.m. to 7.00 a.m. every 15 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